

BLACKLIST REALLY NOT SO SWEEPING

Spring-Rice Sees Polk and Clears Up Several Vexing Points.

NOT AIMED AT NEUTRALS

Existing Contracts to Be Filled—Wilson Saved From Writing Note.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Following a conference today between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, and Acting Secretary of State Polk, the tension here over the British blacklist relaxed somewhat. The Ambassador brought reassuring advice relative to the interpretation of Great Britain's policy on the blacklisting of American firms and showed it will not be as wide in scope as this Government feared.

As a result the Administration has deferred the announcement of policy, and President Wilson's pen has been stayed in the process of writing another note. It was made clear, however, that this Government's final action on the principle involved is still in abeyance and that Mr. Polk accepted certain concessions which the British Ambassador volunteered without prejudice to any action the United States may take later.

Clears Up Three Points.
Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's advice was reassuring on three points on which this Government has been deeply concerned.

First—The British blacklist is not directed against neutrals. The purpose is to prevent the sale of munitions and other war materials to the British enemy by using the support of the enemy.

Second—In general there is no intention that the blacklist should affect existing contracts.

Third—The fact that American firms have business affiliations with blacklisted firms does not prevent them from continuing their trade with British subjects.

The interpretation Great Britain puts on blacklisting the selected American firms seems to make it less stringent than was expected. The effect is to be felt only by the special firms mentioned.

American commerce generally is not to be made to suffer, according to Sir Cecil. He contends that the only American firms to be made to feel the effect of the order are firms which have been shown to be in such position that British money or credit cannot go to them without contributing to the support of Germany.

On this point Great Britain stands. The United States fears that there is no justification under international law for contesting it.

The Ambassador's assurance that in existing contracts would not be affected by the blacklist order eliminated a vexing point. Mr. Polk cited the case of an American firm in San Francisco. This firm had a cargo of oil on its way ready to go to Australia. The Australian company refused to accept the shipment after learning that the American firm had been blacklisted. The British Government has come to the rescue and permitted the Australian company to make an exception to the rule so that the contract could be fulfilled.

Knotty Points Open.
Mr. Polk and the Ambassador also took up the case of a New York corporation, the bulk of whose stock is owned by a German corporation. Is this firm American or German? The question has not been decided. It is known, however, that the British courts have held that the corporation is a British corporation so far as it holds the stock. Will Great Britain therefore follow logic and hold that an American corporation is an American corporation even though the majority of the stock is owned by Germans? This and other points are still open for discussion between the two Governments.

It is pointed out that if Great Britain rigidly enforced the prohibition against British subjects trading, directly or indirectly, with the enemy, a unique situation would arise which would practically bar British trade from the United States. Only by this means could the British Government be assured that no British money found its way into the coffers of enemy subjects.

A rigidly strict enforcement of the British trading with the enemy act would bar Sir Cecil Spring-Rice or any other British diplomat from travelling from New York to Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is explained, because there are German stockholders in the company.

U. S. BOYCOTT URGED.

Blacklisted Firms Want Government to Bar British Ships.

"The Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce"—for such is the name of the new organization of individuals and firms which have been blacklisted by Great Britain—met yesterday in the office of the Hon. Charles D. Zimmerman, and adopted resolutions calling on the United States to close all ports to British ships and to refuse to have commercial dealings with them until the British Government rescinds its blacklist order.

The resolutions, which are lengthy, state the fact that all the persons and firms are domiciled in America and charge that the blacklist measures "are intended by Great Britain to compel American aid in destroying the commerce of her adversaries, regardless of consequences to American trade or rights."

It is also charged that "the facts upon which Great Britain's proclamation manifestly is based were gained by its unlawful seizure, detention and examination of America's mails, contrary to international law and to the requirements of the friendly relationship supposedly existing between the two countries."

The resolutions say that "Great Britain should be made to understand that in pursuance of the patriotic duty of all American citizens for the protection of their rights, American people must have an immediate repudiation and permanent withdrawal of the autocratic, inequitable and unlawful action." They say further that "in the light of international law and comity it is manifest that the trade ships of Great Britain cannot be accorded hospitality of our ports and the right to negotiate commercial affairs with any American citizen or firm on these shores or elsewhere as long as Great Britain shall refuse any other American citizen domiciled and engaged in business on these shores the unqualified right to enter upon and fully enjoy like relationships." Of the meeting yesterday other officers in addition to the election of Mr. Zimmerman as chairman were selected. They are Edward Stegeman, Jr., of Hirsch & Rothstein, treasurer; Maurice H. and Daniel W. Blumenthal, counsel. The following were elected to the organization: J. A. Kahl, commission merchant, 22 Beaver street; H. G. Wagner of the American Transatlantic Company, steamship agents, 17 Battery place; John Simon of John Simon & Co., steamship owners and exporters, 12 William street, and Dr. Ferdinand

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, leader in the work of helping guardsmen's families, talking to a wife who will be saved from want by the Active Service Auxiliary.



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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in her supervision of the ticket selling for the National Guardsmen's field day benefit, is going to have 150 showgirls working for the project. They come from three Broadway theatres.

Those in charge of the benefit, which is to be held at the Sheepshead Bay

Speedway next Saturday, hope to raise \$50,000 in five days for the relief of the thousands of women and children whose kin are at the border. The campaign began yesterday. Ticket agencies were opened in many stores, and Mrs. Vanderbilt herself organized a corps of well known women to assist the showgirls.

Someborn of L. Someborn Sons, Inc., lubricating oils, paints and chemicals, 262 Pearl street.

Takes Resolutions to Wilson.
Maurice B. Blumenthal went to Washington last night to place the resolutions in the hands of President Wilson and to see that copies reach every Cabinet officer and every member of Congress. The organization has collected a large amount of data showing the various acts of discrimination. It is said, against merchants on the blacklist, not only by British concerns but by concerns connected with British firms.

Mr. Blumenthal said last night: "It was reported that the boycott had been extended so that many American concerns had refused to deal with blacklisted firms for fear of being themselves placed on the blacklist. A mass of complaints and grievances was placed in our hands and we will classify them preparatory to submission to the Government officials later in the week."

DEFENDS THE BLACKLIST
Lord Cecil Tells Commons It Is Not Unduly Stringent.

LONDON, July 25.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said today that the American press criticism of the British blacklist was based largely on misapprehension. The act under which the statutory list of American firms was issued, he said, was passed last December, and lists referring to most of the neutral countries already had been published.

Nor were the provisions of the act, he added, unduly stringent. Neither did Great Britain seek by these lists to interfere with the freedom of action of neutral citizens, Lord Robert said. It sought only to make certain that British goods and credit be not used for the support and enrichment of those actively assisting England's enemies.

If any persons were unjustly included in the lists, the Minister said, their names would be removed and the Government would be taken in applying the law to existing contracts. He was informed that Germany had taken similar action.

Declines Farm Loan Board Job.
DENVER, July 25.—Gordon Jones, Denver banker, recommended for a position on the new Federal Farm Loan Board, wired Henry B. Hollis and Duncan U. Fletcher in Washington today that he would be unable to accept the position because of business interests.

GEN. FUNSTON REPORTS.
Says Negroes Stopped Patrol, Which Then Fired on Them.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Major-General Funston made the following report to the War Department today regarding a disturbance created by troops of the Eighth Illinois National Guard Regiment at San Antonio last night, in which three of the men were slightly wounded by bullets from the rifles of the provost guard before order was restored:

"About 6:30 p. m. today (July 24) after having been paid, about forty men of the Eighth Illinois (colored) were assembled in a saloon near the reservation. Threats were made to throw out the white soldiers and it is believed that some disturbance occurred."

"Reports came to guard house to send guard to stop disturbance. Patrol of four or five men went to scene and tried to disperse crowd, but without much success. Patrol was joined by about four more men of guard and all tried to get men away by pushing them along."

"The guard had to strike some men

with butts of guns. Then members of Eighth Illinois began to throw rocks at guard. Guard finally fired several guard cartridges at legs of crowd. Wounded three members of Eighth Illinois in legs though none seriously. Crowd then dispersed. Officer of day and post commander arrived on scene shortly after."

"Investigation is being made of whole affair which will be forwarded later. All perfectly quiet now."

PROVOST GUARD BUSY.
Aiding Police in San Antonio to Prevent More Trouble.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 25.—For the first time since the mobilization of the National Guard provost guards appeared in the streets of San Antonio tonight. Until last night no incident had occurred to suggest that it might be advisable to have ready a military force to assist the local police in the maintenance of order.

All was quiet today at the camp of the Eighth Illinois, the negro regiment, a few of whose members were shot last night by the provost guard of the National Guard camp after they had participated in a disturbance in the street between the militia camp and the army post.

An investigation today exonerated the guard for firing on the negroes last night. Trial by court-martial of some soldiers of the Eighth was ordered.

SUES MONCURE ROBINSON.
Wife Files Divorce Papers in the Paris Courts.

PARIS, July 25.—It was learned today that papers in a divorce action were filed here on July 5 against Moncure Robinson of New York by his wife, who was formerly Sallie Abell of Baltimore. The date of the trial of the case has not yet been fixed. Joseph Moreau represents Mrs. Robinson, while her husband's lawyer will be Paul Jardot.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the real estate firm of Davis & Robinson of 7 East Forty-second street. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis and University clubs and was graduated from Harvard in 1898.

ITALIANS STORM MT. CIMONE.
Capture Important Position in Night Attack.

ROME, July 25.—Attacking at night with the utmost vigor, the Italian troops succeeded at daybreak yesterday morning in capturing Monte Cimone from the Austrians. It was announced officially by the War Office today. Monte Cimone is an important strategic position on the Posina-Astico line.

Alpine troops, fighting up an almost perpendicular rock barrier, succeeded also in establishing themselves just below the crest of the cliff between the peaks of Monte Chiesa and Monte Campogietto. To accomplish this they penetrated three lines of barbed wire entanglements.

Counterattacks of the Austrians are reported on the other side of the mountain, but also in gains for the Italians.

CARRANZA TALKS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Negotiations Principally to Remove Troops From Mexican Soil.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—Gen. Carranza in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent today discussed the peace conference to be held between the delegates representing Mexico and those of the United States. The General also discussed the economical, political and military situation in Mexico.

"Late papers from the United States," said Gen. Carranza, "declare that my Government is threatened on the north by an army of 15,000 men led by Villa, who is threatening Torreon. On the south they say I am to be attacked by an army led by reactionaries and clericals, with plenty of money and men. Well, all I can say is let them come and I will knock them on the head singly or united, as I have done before."

"As a matter of fact you know perfectly well that Villa is followed by a few ill fed, miserable bandits and the rest of the south is a myth. But even if these two imaginative armies have existence in fact I have every confidence that my own soldiers will take care of them, as they did in the time of Huerta, when I started without men and money and drove the dictator from power."

You may remember also that Villa with his great army crumbled up and melted away before our attacks and any other uprisings will be handled in a like manner. "What is bothering us at the present time is the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. This is hindering our work of reconstruction and pacification, because it gives encouragement to the lawless elements of our population. It is to obviate this that the coming conference will be held."

"I cannot speak in detail of this conference until my Government receives the reply of the United States Government to the note sent on July 11 last, suggesting that such a meeting be held."

"Will this conference be limited to the question of the withdrawal of the American troops?" Gen. Carranza was asked.

"That is a question which I cannot answer definitely at this time," replied the General. "But you can be assured that the withdrawal of the troops and the vigilance of the border are the points of prime interest for the Mexican Government. Whether or not the delegates will take a wider field in their exchange of ideas is a matter which will perhaps be decided later."

When asked as to Mexico's proposal regarding the protection of the border, Gen. Carranza said that an effective patrol on either side of the line by the respective troops of the two countries would solve the question of further incursions. It is understood that the details of this plan have already been drawn up.

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BRITISH WARSHIP STEALS IN TO CAPE.
Scouts About Hunting German Submarine; Retires to 3 Mile Limit.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—Pilotless and without warning to United States officials one of the British cruisers lying off Cape Henry awaiting the appearance of the German submarines Deutschland and Bremen steamed through the Virginia Capes early today, proceeded to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, cruised about for an hour or more, and then returned to a point just outside the three mile limit.

The United States warship Louisiana and the collier Neptune were the only government vessels which sighted the ship, and a detailed report of the incident was made to Washington tonight by naval officers. Authorities here said that while the entrance to American waters without warning was very unusual, they could see in it no violation of international law or navigation regulations.

The cruiser was a three funneled vessel of the type of the Buxtehude. She was said to carry twenty-six guns, ranging from three inch to six pounder, and eighteen inch torpedo tubes.

Initial knowledge of the presence of the cruiser in American waters came when an officer of the Louisiana sighted her about 500 yards behind him just inside Cape Henry. She was carrying steamship lights. The Louisiana proceeded slowly up the bay until reaching Lynnhaven Roads, when she prepared to anchor and then, seeing the unidentified ship almost alongside, signalled her.

Upon being put out man of war lights and upon being pressed for her identity signalled "British cruiser" through the darkness. A heavy fog overshadowed the water at the time and the Louisiana officer was unable to make out the cruiser's name.

Soon after displaying her cruiser signal the warship moved on up the bay. Members of the crews of the Virginia and Maryland pilot boats which lay near the entrance of Cape Henry said today they did not see her pass in or out of the Capes.

According to persons who saw the cruiser, she steamed to a point half way between Tumble Shoals and Fortress Monroe, or about fifteen miles from the entrance to the capes, at which point she was sighted by the Virginia and Maryland pilot boats. It was insisted there that if the cruiser had moved to that point she would have been sighted by the lookout at the fortress.

Just how long the cruiser remained inside the capes has not been determined, but it is thought to have been not more than two hours.

Members of the crew of Mrs. Clara

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DEUTSCHLAND WAITS.
"We'll Sail When Ready," Says Captain of Submarine.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—At a late hour to-night customs officials said clearance papers had not been issued for the Deutschland. Concerning her wireless apparatus, which was sealed Monday, it was said the seals cannot be broken without authority from Radio Inspector Cadmus, who is out of the city and will not return until tomorrow.

"Circumstances and conditions over which we have no control are keeping us in Baltimore. There is no cause for alarm from any source. At the proper time we will get away; there is a time for everything," said Capt. Koenig when asked what is delaying his sailing.

It was said today on good authority that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Prince von Hatzfeldt of the embassy staff will come to Baltimore tomorrow evening to be entertained by the city. They will be home of Carl A. Leuderitz, the German Consul at Baltimore.

A report was current today that the

Deutschland's sister undersea boat, the Bremen, will put in at Boston.

ACTED WITHIN RIGHTS.
British Ship Couldn't Repeat Entry, Washington View.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Officials here were inclined to believe to-night that the British cruiser which made an incursion into Hampton Roads had acted wholly within her rights under international law.

A warship of a belligerent nation may enter the territorial waters of a neutral with impunity, it was said, provided she conforms to navigation laws and does not remain more than twenty-four hours. She could not, however, repeat the entry. Should she come again or remain more than twenty-four hours she would be liable to internment unless urgent need for repairs or supplies were shown.

The view here was that failure of the cruiser to touch shore made it permissible for her to enter the roads without formally notifying port officials.

Wants Zeppelin to Visit Kansas.
George M. Myers, president of the Aero Club of Kansas, has written to Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, asking for aid in inducing the Zeppelin expected from Europe to continue its journey to Kansas City. Mr. Myers offers to pay all expenses.

NEVERBREAK HUNDRED WARDROBE TRUNK.

Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.

Only trunk with a removable garment rack.

Guaranteed not to break. Can't cost excess.

The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

Price \$15

Today and Tomorrow

The Half-Yearly Sale of Saks Suits for Men reduced from

\$28, \$25, \$23 and \$20—to

\$17.00

A small charge for alterations

We have always held the opinion that a cut in price doesn't mean much if the heart be cut out of the assortments. That's why this great semi-annual clearance of Saks suits starts off in a thunder of variety. We have sacrificed our prices, but not our standards, and the man who gets in on this sale now, in the thick of the early buying, may literally lose himself in a range of fabrics, colorings, models, and style innovations, which will exhaust his choice long before he can exhaust his opportunities.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Clearance Sale--TO-DAY

Our Standard Stock of Men's Suits

Heretofore \$22.00, \$25.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00

\$16.50

No Charge for Alterations

This is the first time this season that these suits have been offered at this low price.

Two, three or four-button models, in over forty different fabrics, including blue serge; coats quarter, half or full lined. Each suit included in the sale has been part of our regular stock. Nothing has been added for sale purposes. Sizes and models for men and young men, 33 to 46 chest.

The strongest part of most clothing advertisements is the large reductions from high original prices.

The strongest part of this advertisement is the high standard of clothing it represents.

Men's Clothing Shop

Store Floor, 8 West 38th St. Separate Shop.

A Step from Fifth Avenue

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Annual Clearance Sale

TO-DAY

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor.

This is our regular Stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Madras Shirts

In bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.

1.00 Heretofore \$1.50

Madras and Crepe Shirts

Of Japanese crepe and woven madras.

1.45 Heretofore \$2.00

Men's Custom Shirts

Of imported materials.

1.85 Heretofore \$3.00 and \$3.50

Cotton Crepe Pajamas

Of fine quality cotton crepe in a large variety of fancy colorings.

1.50 Heretofore \$2.00

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of silk crepe, foulards or heavy silks in a large variety of colorings.

.55 Heretofore \$1.00

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of heavy imported silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.

.85 Heretofore \$1.5